

U.S. ARMY COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT MATERIEL MASTER PLAN, UNDATED

Proponent

The proponent for this document is the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command.

Web Site Location

This document is at http://www.cascom.army.mil/multi/Materiel/CSS_Materiel_Master_Plan.

Definition

Army Modernization Plan (AMP) - The principal product of the Concept Based Requirements System and is a key planning document that articulates the Army's modernization vision for the future force. It translates vision into a strategy for near- to mid-term force development, modernization, and long-term evolution of the Army. It codifies programs and identifies unprogrammed requirements. The AMP, produced by DA DCSOPS in coordination with HQ TRADOC, provides the modernization objectives that will serve as a tool for prioritization at HQDA.

Army Strategic Logistics Plan (ASLP) - Provides the forum and media necessary to synchronize the efforts of individual logistics organizations, automated systems, processes, technology insertions, and policies with the strategic direction of the Army. The ASLP provides Army logisticians with a formal "Campaign Plan" to achieve the Army goals and objectives, and a management process to track logistics initiatives against established milestones and bring them to closure; to prioritize logistics requirements and resources; and to meet logistics planning and programming requirements. The ASLP also serves as the instrument to manage the strategic direction of logistics and to develop the guidance and direction required to synchronize the near-, mid-, and long-term goals. The ASLP is designed to support the Department of Defense Logistics Strategic Plan, the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), all phases of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES), and the Army Long Range Planning System (ALRPS). It specifically provides an institutionalized vehicle to interface with the Army's strategy supporting the design and implementation of Force XXI. (e.g., The Digitization Master Plan, TRADOC Pamphlet 525-5, The HQDA Force XXI Campaign Plan, and other evolving and future documents supporting Force XXI including the phased advanced warfighting experiments inherent in that process). Further, the ASLP will interface with The Army Plan (TAP), The Army Modernization Plan (AMP), Army Strategic Management Plan (ASMP), the Science and Technology Master Plan (STMP), the Research, Development and Acquisition Plan (RDAP), the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and the Army Budget. The ASLP will also serve as an execution document with established procedures for periodic Council of Colonel and General Officer/Senior Executive (including the Force XXI Board of Directors) evaluations of its milestones and directed actions. Those cyclic updates will keep the plan focused along a strategic azimuth leading to the required logistics end states supporting the mid-term goal of Power Projection Logistics, and the long term goals of Force XXI. Chapter V of this document outlines the decision/oversight procedures associated with the ASLP.

Automation - Initiatives that will improve the entire CSS information infrastructure from capturing source data to evolving the data into useful information for CSS commanders. The Integrated Combat Service Support System (ICS3) is the end state, objective, single system to which all other CSS automation development, transition, and migration is aimed. These systems are vital



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as the CSS community struggles to become the "information age" CSS force needed in the digitized Force XXI.

Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) - A requirements document which states the planned placement of new or improved items of equipment and personnel in Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOEs) at 100% of wartime requirements. It reflects quantities of new equipment and Associated Support items of Equipment and personnel, as well as equipment that is being replaced. In addition to its use for TOE development and revision, it is used by HQDA for logistics support and distribution planning for new and improved items entering the Army supply system. Materiel developers use it as input for concept studies; life cycle cost estimates, and trade-off analyses during the research and development process.

Field Feeding Systems - Initiatives that improve unit capabilities to provide adequate field feeding to assigned and supported personnel.

Field Services - Initiatives that improve soldier readiness through enhancements in field "living" conditions, hygiene, and tentage.

Force Package - A grouping of Army units into force packages based on the "first to fight" principle to ensure that programs and resources are consistent with the objectives of the NMS and the requirements articulated in the Defense Planning Guidance. Strategic force packages affect the development of the Department of the Army Master Priority List, Army Acquisition Objectives, modernization plans, and other planning and programming activities within the Army. The force packaging concept assigns major combat units, CS/CSS units, prepositioned equipment sets, and war reserve stocks to Force Package I, II, III, or IV. Three factors are considered for unit force packaging: the destination of units as early deployers for crisis response, urgency of their need in stated CINC requirements for operations other than crisis response, and their ability to contribute to the full range of operations (see The Army Plan for package descriptions).

Future Operational Capabilities (FOCs) - FOCs are statements of operational capabilities (needs) required for the Army to achieve the vision articulated in TRADOC Pam 525-5, Force XXI Operations and for the Army Medical Department (AMEDD), TRADOC Pam 525-50, Operational Concept for Combat Health Support. FOCs address specific warfighting operational capabilities (not functions or operations) described in TRADOC approved concepts. They describe those capabilities in operational terms, what must be done; not how to do it. The FOCs provide a stand-alone description of the capability. FOCs are enduring; they apply to tomorrow's Army, but may be equally relevant to today's or yesterday's Army. FOCs do not describe a deficiency or shortcoming. They do not provide or identify a system specification, specific technology, organization or time frame and they do not encompass an entire branch or functional concept. FOCs do not use relational or comparative words or phrases.

Maintenance and Recovery Systems - Initiatives to modernize the Army's tactical maintenance and recovery capability (special purpose recovery and maintenance systems found in combat, combat support, and CSS organizations).

Management Decision Package (MDEP) - A resource management tool used internally by the Army. They contain program and budget resources by appropriation and program element. An individual MDEP describes a particular organization, program, or function. It records the resources associated with the intended output. An individual MDEP applies uniquely to one of the following six management areas: missions of MTOE units; missions of TDA units and Army-wide standard functions; missions of standard installation organizations; acquisition, fielding, and sustainment of weapon and information systems; special visibility projects; and short-term projects.

MANPRINT - The comprehensive technical effort to identify and integrate all relevant information and considerations regarding the full range of manpower, personnel, capabilities, capabilities, training development and delivery, human factors engineering, system safety, health hazards, and soldier survivability into the system development and acquisition process. This

improves soldier performance, total systems performance, and reduce the cost of ownership to an acceptable level throughout the entire life cycle of a system. MANPRINT is the Army's Human Systems Integration process for systems integration.

Tactical Electrical Power, Shelters, Clothing, and Heaters - Initiatives that increase the overall efficiency of external power sources, shelters, clothing, and large capacity heaters. Reliable, tactical electric power is key to the proper functioning of many combat, combat support and CSS systems.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicles (TWV) - Initiatives that include all efforts to modernize the Army's TWV fleet (multi-purpose trucks, special purpose vehicles, weapon platforms, system modifications, and technological upgrades).

Warfighting Lens Analysis - TRADOC's formal process to influence changes in Research, Development, and Acquisition funding. TRADOC begins the annual process in May/June. They publish a Memorandum of Instruction which provides specific guidance, contains the formats of the required input, and establishes the firm suspense dates.

Water Systems - Initiatives for purification, storage, testing, and distributing water in quantities needed by supported forces.

Synopsis

This plan documents the Army's Combat Service Support (CSS) materiel requirements to resolve current deficiencies and implement the long-term goals of Force XXI. The Army considers these requirements as the near-, mid-, and long-term "enablers" needed to achieve required operational capabilities, implement future concepts, and exploit technological opportunities. The initiatives are expected to overcome current deficiencies, facilitate goals of power projection, and anticipate the opportunities and challenges of the emerging Force XXI CSS concepts of Battlespace Logistics.

The CSS Materiel Master Plan (CSSMMP) reflects the ongoing efforts of each CSS branch proponent and the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOC). It includes CSS materiel and automation initiatives:

- ◆ under development,
- ◆ emerging from "experimentation,"
- ◆ programmed for continued fielding, and
- ◆ anticipated as replacement or upgrades.

This plan addresses Quartermaster, Transportation, Ordnance, Multifunctional (to include automation), Medical, and Personnel Services Support (PSS) systems. The information reflects the CASCOC and branch visions, commodity master plans, and individual system strategies. The objective is to provide a focal point and common materiel baseline to support the Army's evolving CSS modernization goals. This plan complements other planning efforts and is the CSS materiel data source for U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) Warfighting Lens Analysis, the Army Strategic Logistics Plan, and the Army Modernization Plan.

The plan consists of two basic parts.

1. Section I is an Executive Summary that describes the plan's purpose and format, the concepts that drive our materiel initiatives, CASCOC technology strategies, current materiel initiatives, and, states consolidated CASCOC priorities. The emphasis in this plan is to document the quantities needed to achieve required capabilities, not the current funding and program status.
2. Section II highlights CSS requirements by functional area along with detailed Information Papers on many CSS materiel initiatives. This section includes the following for each system:

- ⇒ System operational contribution and justification.
- ⇒ Required quantities specified by Force Package (see The Army Plan for package descriptions).
- ⇒ Basis of issue and Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) number.
- ⇒ Management Decision Execution Package (MDEP).
- ⇒ Standard Study Number (SSN) and Line Item Number (LIN).

This section also includes Information Papers on materiel and logistics automation initiatives. These papers are the data source for developing the:

- ◆ CSSMMP;
- ◆ TRADOC's Warfighting Lens Analysis process,
- ◆ Army Strategic Logistics Plan, and
- ◆ the Army Modernization Plan.

When coupled with programmed funding in the Research, Development, and Acquisition Plan, this section provides a comprehensive assessment of planned CSS modernization efforts.

CASCOM's goal is to ensure that CSS is fully modernized and able to execute all required missions in the Force XXI "digitized" environment. They consider that this equipment, in the hands of trained soldiers, is key to implementing future concepts and doctrine. The intent is to provide the nation with a deployable and sustainable Army that can execute any mission across the full spectrum of operations.

What Does This Mean for Military Public Health?

- ◆ we must be aware of the materiel initiatives that require preventive medicine support and the materiel initiatives that are relevant to preventive medicine and require input concerning deficiencies. If the Preventive Medicine community does not address preventive medicine materiel deficiencies, no one else will; and
- ◆ we need to be aware of the Future Operational Capabilities (FOCs), in TRADOC PAM 525-66, Future Operational Capability, that require preventive medicine involvement or generate preventive medicine concerns. We must address how PM will become involved in development of FOCs.

The following themes are common to other planning documents on our list:

- ◆ preventive medicine is a comprehensive program to protect the health and environment of military personnel. We have unique expertise at the USACHPPM in our matrixed teams of scientific and engineering disciplines;
- ◆ ensure that an emphasis on soldier considerations is maintained as a high priority in system design; and that system operation, deployment/employment, and maintenance requirements are matched with soldier capabilities, training, and availability. With MANPRINT [see AR 602-2, Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) in the System Acquisition Process], Army systems will become increasingly user-centered, reliable, and maintainable, leading to significant reductions in life-cycle costs and increased mission effectiveness;
- ◆ work closely with the research, development, and acquisition communities. We must assist the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Center and School and other service schools in developing innovative state-of-the-art solutions to address lessons learned and doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers (DTLOMS) deficiencies to meet the challenges of Joint Vision 2010;

- ◆ look at all our products and services to determine if their use results in promoting and maintaining a healthy and fit Force. We must create a common culture throughout the DoD that values health and fitness; and
- ◆ optimize the use of technology to obtain, evaluate, and disseminate preventive medicine information. Demonstrate the effectiveness of environmental health, occupational health and health promotion in minimizing risk and optimizing readiness, fitness, and health.

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